THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1850.

THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW YORK.'

Since the issue of our last number we have received the Proceedings of the Whig Convention which met at Utica, New York, on the 17th instant, There were one hundred and twenty-eight delegates present, being the entire number elected in the various counties of the State. The Hon. FRAN-CIS GRANGER was unanimously chosen President, and opened the proceedings with the following eloquent and patriotic speech:

Gentlemen of the Convention, and you, Whigs of New Gentlemen of the Convention, and you, Whigs of New York, who have met with us on this occasion: I have seen something of political life, its fortunes and its reverses; but this is the proudest day of that experience. It is now but twenty days, since a gallant band—of whom, inasmuch as when they first seceded they knew not even my individual opinion or action, I can speak freely—it is but twenty days, I say, since a gallant band of Whigs, thinking that they saw in the action of their associates a surrender of the Whig principles of this nation, with all the pain which such action must ever cause, felt bound, by duty to their country and to their principles, to sever themselves from the body with which they were associated at Syracuse. And when and how was that done? At the moment when we were in the midst of conone ! At the moment when we were in the midst of condone? At the moment when we were in the midst of conventions; when the combined and affiliated press of this State was, with but few honorable exceptions, against us; when the power of office and official patronage had been entwined around every man whom it was supposed could be controlled by it; when nominations were being made; when the hopes of individual men were high, and hopes for friends were high; then it was that gallant band of forty men cut loose their political associations with men whom they considered had trampled on their principles, and were about to trample on the Whig principles of the State and Nation, and cast their bread on the waters; and this is the glorious return! [Applause.]

turn! [Applause.]
We were told that every man who dared thus to act would pass instantly into insignificance. My friends, look around you. You have all been more or less associated with others in political action. Did you ever in your lives meet with a in political action. Did you ever in your lives meet with a body of men you could more cordially grasp by the hand, and with whom you could swear te defend the principles of our country to the last, than with those now before you? [Cries of no, never, and applause.] I had thought if I should be called to this place not to say one word more than is usually said by presiding officers on taking the chair; but my feelings would not permit me to stop here. [Cries of go on, go on.] I must say hat a word only of my own personal action in this must say but a word only of my own personal action in this matter, and then pass on, to detain you but a few minutes, to other questions. I was called by the unanimous vote of the Convention at Syracuse to preside over its deliberations. I felt bound to keep my own counsel, and I did so till the last. There was there a gallant band to which I have referred, and although their sentiments and mine accorded, I did not even counsel with them as to the committees that should be appointed to represent our views, while I called on the strongest men from the other side to select for themselvas who should represent them. When the time to act came, I felt that I had a painful duty to discharge; that, after an examination of the appearance of things in this State, the time had come when Whig principles must be preserved pure and unimpair-ed, or the Whig party of the State of New York must cease ed, or the Whig party of the State of New York must cease
to be a portion of the Whig party of this Nation—of the glorious party of the Whigs of the Union. I have not alluded
to any individual men. I will speak merely of principles.

When a certain resolution was there passed, the tendency
and effect of which was as apparent to those who presented
it as to those who resisted it, I could not doubt that the in-

tention of those acting in that scene was to prepare the glo-rious Whig party of the State of New York to be transferred to those who had defeated us whenever they could command

to those who had defeated us whenever they could command the power. [Applause.]

Retiring from politics some seven or eight years ago, at peace with the world and myself, I had determined never again to enter upon that field; but when the campaign of 1844 was opened, and Henry Clay—[applause, long continued, with three hearty cheers]—and Henry Clay, living in a slave State, dared to bear aloft our flag, and say that he would not consent that slaveholding Texas should be brought in to disturb the harmony of the Using them. in to disturb the harmony of the Union—then it was that I felt that every man who had sustained the pure principles of the Whig party, and sustained the pure principles of the Whig party, and sustained him in the noble responsibility he had assumed, should put on his armor, and never put it off but in victory or defeat. I put on mine, and I traversed this nation, from Michigan to the extreme borders of Mas-sachusetts, doing what little I could to keep Texas out of this

Then there was to be found here, in the State of New York, a body of men claiming to be the exclusive friends of slavery should be annexed to this Union than that Henry Clay should be elected President, although he was pledged to resist the admission of Texas, and could have resisted it successfully. I then made up my mind, come what would, the Whig party of the State of New York should never be transferred for the benefit of that concern.

We went into the campaign of 1848. I thought I knew

the character of General Taylor, and I did know it. I had never seen the man, and it is now among the sweetest recol-lections of my life that a short time before his death I had the ion to spend two hours alone with him, in close con sultation upon the position of the nation: for then it was I found that every feeling of his soul was patriotic; that he knew no North, no South; that he knew only the glorious nation of the United States. He was President, and was denation of the United States. He was President, and was de-termined to be its President, regardless of local interest and local considerations. I will not allude to the afflicting dis-pensation that deprived us of him, nor say one word in refer-ence to the distinguished individual, my long-established and well-tried friend, who now presides ever the destiny of our country. [Applause, loud and long-continued, closing with three hearty cheers "given with a will."] Let him go. The Whigs of this nation will take better care of him than

I next found myself the presiding officer of the Convention

I next found myself the presiding officer of the Convention at Syracuse, and when certain proceedings were had, I felt that the Whig party of this State, if the course then pursued was not instantly arrested, was in another year to be transferred to those of whom I have spoken. I felt it was time for action. Recollections of bygone days clustered thick around me. I remembered that gallant band of Southerners who, in 1844, with all the responsibility of their position, with all the hazards to which they subjected themselves at home—for all they had in view of future hope was thus put at hazard—resisted the admission of Texas, well knowing that, however much the South might desire it, it was likely to disturb the harmony of the Union. I then swore in my inmost soul that I never would forget them; and, so help me Heaven, I never will. It was the proudest and noblest act this nation has ever witnessed, and but for the craven spirit of Northern politicians, it would have been successful. I feel as Washington Hunt feels, that I would never allow any man, or set of men, to sever the connexion which binds me to Clay and Crittenden, to Bell and Mangum, to Stanly and Gentry. These are my feelings, and the action I felt bound to take was taken, as I hope in a manner to give the least cause for just offence. as I hope in a manner to give the least cause for just offence.

My friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer.

I have spoken too much of myself—not a word more of myself—but I will call your attention to recent indications to show whether I was right in the judgment I passed on the action of those of whom I have spoken. It is a well-known fact that a distinguished citizen of and Senstor from this State by his single vote could have prevented the annexation of Texas to the Union, and have saved us from all the misery which has followed, and is likely to follow, in its train. Wha have you seen? You have seen that gentleman suddenly changing his position; you have seen him lecturing within the last two months upon the awful extension of slave territory in the Union, when any man could have risen in his place and said to him: "Sir, your one vote brought into this Union more slave territory than has been added to it for teacher five years." Did to the territory than has been added to it for

morning stars should sing together upon a common platform of free soil and destruction of the Whig party.

But enough of that gentleman. We have assembled now to take into consideration the position of the Whig party of the State of New York. It is my pride and pleasure to know that we have met under that motto. [Pointing to the words "Rough and Ready," worked on the wall in evergreen.] They will never find us rough, but will always find us ready.

The principles of the Whig party of this nation are too well known and established for me to dwell upon them for a single moment. For one, I can only say I have gone into this contest, and I mean to see it through. If any man chooses to impute motives to me, I point him to my past life, and let him hereafter try me by my future action. I feel that the time hereafter try me by my future action. I feel that the time has come when every true patriot is to stand by the Whig principles of the nation. We have a Whig State Executive Administration, and we have as glorious a Whig Administration at Washington as was ever selected. I have the pleasure to know every member of that Cabinet. There is not a man among them with whom I am afraid to trost my interests, or beside whom I am ashamed to stand to do Whig battle in the cause of the nation. These, my friende, are the princi-ples by which me must stand. They have been engraven upon the very breastplates of the Whigs of this State and nation; and we must go forward boldly, feeling that with us remains all that can save in the State of New York at the present the Whig principles for which we have contended.

as the perpetuity of freedom. [Applause loud and long-con-tinued.]

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are given below. They breathe a true national spirit-free from every thing sectional or personal-having in view only the support of the Union, the Whig Administration, and the integrity of the National Whig Party. Our readers will see by the resolutions that, although compelled by these views of public duty to secede from the Syracuse Convention, yet, having entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and sound Whig principles of the gentlemen placed in nomination at Syracuse, the Convention ratified and adopted those nominations.

The Convention was addressed very ably and impressively, and in the most liberal and national spirit, by Messrs. Duer, Hoxie, Ketchum, Col-LIER, ERASTUS BROOKS, and ULMAN.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, at a Convention of the Whigs of New York, held at Syracuse on the 26th and 27th days of September last, a committee, representing the two sections into which the party is divided, recommended the adoption of certain resolutions as a measure of compromise, and uniting and consolidating the Whig party, and thereby enable it to attain the great objects for which it was instituted:

And whereas a portion of the delegates to the said Convertion separated themselves from their fellows for the purpose of defeating conciliatory measures, and finally succeeded, by means of secret meetings and the exaction of pledges, in pro-curing the adoption of resolutions condemnatory of the great leaders of the Whig party, hostile to their established principles, and dangerous to the union of the States:

And whereas, in consequence of such action, the President and thirty-eight other members of the said Convention seceded

Now, therefore, we, representatives assembled under the authority aforesaid, determined to maintain our connexion with the Whig party of the United States, to support our pre-sent National Administration, and to stand by the Union and the Constitution and the Laws of the land, but being also dethe Constitution and the Laws of the land, but being also desirous to act in unison with those of this S:ate with whom we have hitherto acted, and being ready for that purpose to do whatever may be done without dishonor or the abandonment of principles, do hereby declare our willingness to accept, as a basis of union, and renew the tender made of the compromise resolutions rejected by the majority of the Syracuse Convention, which resolutions were in the words following.

[Here follow the resolutions referred to, as published in the Intelligencer of the 10th instant.]

Resolved, That we approve of the acts passed by Congress for the admission of California into the Union, the establishment of the boundary of Texas, and the organization of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah. That while those acts in all their parts are not such as we could

while those acts in all their parts are not such as we could wante those acts in all their parts are not such as we could have wished, yet, regarding them as constituting a great scheme for the termination of national controversies, the restoration of harmony to our national councils, and the preservation of the Union, we will stand by and maintain them, and there can be no union of the Whig party of New York up-on the basis of a disturbance of the settlement thereby made. Resolved, That while as Whigs, and especially as New ork Whigs, we regard the elevation of our fellow-citiz Melland Fillmore, to the office of President, with un-mingled emotions of pride and pleasure, we recognise in him claims to our admiration and gratitude higher than party and wider than the limits of a single State: it has been his fortune wider than the limits of a single State: it has been his fortune to save his country from great and imminent danger; he has his reward in a consciousness of rectitude and the approbation of the wise and good; the calumnies of the base are but the price paid by those who win for themselves imperishable fame.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the choice made by the President of his constitutional advisers, in all of whom we recognise citizens eminent for their talents and virtues; distinguished for their public services, and worthy, as men and as Whigs, to our entire confidence. Whigs, to our entire confidence.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course

by those members of the Syracuse Convention who withdrew from that body, and we give our full assent to the reasons

Whigs of the State.

Resolved, That, having confidence in the integrity, ability, and sound Whig principles of the gentlemen placed in nomination by the Syracuse Convention, and those gentlemen not being pledged expressly or impliedly to the support of the principles declared by that Convention; believing, from the public declarations of some and the known opinions of others, that the course pursued by the majority of that body does not meet with their approval; we hereby recommend to the general support of the Whigs of this State for Governor, Washington Hunt; Lieutenant Governor, Geo. J. Connell; Canal Commissioner, Ebenezer Blarely; State Prison Inspector, Abner Baren; Clerk Court of Appeals, Wesel S. Smith; and we pledge to the candidates thus nominated our entire and hearty support.

We add the following remarks of the New York Express on the tone, tempor, and character of the

Express on the tone, temper, and character of the Convention:

The telegraphic reports have anticipated the proninent proceedings of the Convention at Utica, and we propose to add only a few words in relation to some of the more interesting incidents attending this important assembly of the Whigs of the State. We have already spoken of the large number of Delegates present, leaving but five counties unrepreented, and of the great respectability of those sent o represent the opinions and wishes of the Union Whigs of the State. Among all these there was much feeling, mingled with a high public spirit and a deep consciousness of the responsibility which rested upon the body. No man present regretted what the minority had done at Syracuse. The path of duty was as plain there as it was here, and it was at once discovered that no true man was disposed to abandon it. That duty was to rescue the Whig party of New York from the control of demagogues who had long sought to direct its action, and, what was still more important, to place it boldly and entirely upon the National Whig platform. The enthusiasm continued unabated through the three very busy sessions of morning, afternoon, and evening. The voice was unanimous against the re-agitation of the slave questions settled by Congress, and in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and a just administration of the laws of the land. The Delegates all felt that the Union had been and was in danger, and that a wise administration of public affairs and a spirit of conciliation and compromise could alone save it even from impending dangers. Guided by these patriotic imsulses, the Convention met, acted, and closed its

leliberations. Some few would have gone a little further than he resolutions, and the feelings of others again fell twenty-five years." Did a certain portion of the press of this State speak out on this subject? No; most of them passed little short of their tone and spirit. But every over the matter in silence, as if preparing the way when the vote taken in the Convention was unanimous, and there was a unanimous adoption of the Address and of each of the series of resolves. Mr. GRANGER exhorted the delegates to spare no efforts to secure the election of the ticket which had been nominated at Syracuse, and Mr. Duen promised also to devote his time, from now until November, to secure that end. Such was the spirit of the Delegates as a whole; and, though there were differences of opinion as to the plainness and meaning of the letter of Mr. HUNT, the great majority were satisfied with the general exposition of opinions and policy which it

> At the Syracuse Convention, in great contrast to all this, there was a stupor and deadness like the solemnity of the sick chamber; but at Utica good feeling and good temper characterized all the proceedings. Here all were firm and resolute, and

But, my friends, when this moment shall have passed away, when the little excitement of this hour no longer exists; you will find that the principles for which we contend, and the action which we have taken, are the principles and action of eight-tenths of the Whigs of the Empire State. [Applause.] Stand fast, then. We are not here to scuffle about offices. We present the most sublime rectacle that has ever been witnessed in any convention, of any party, of the people of the State of New York; mes, coming from their different homes—Chautauque shakes hands with St. Lawrence, old Suffolk with Nisgara. We are all here, my friends, not for offices for ourselves, or our friends; not to take by the elbow this or that man, and get him in a corner to know who we shall make Governor, or Canal Commissioner, or any other upon which we have stood for years—principles that we are bound to defend, pure as the virtue of patriotism, and sacred as the perpetuity of freedom. [Applause loud and long-continued] ut, my friends, when this moment shall have passed away, | crowded the City Hall through the day. There, THE RIGHT SPIRIT.-We understand that the leading earnest wish that Congress might be enabled here-after to put an end to a dangerous sectional strife, and to legislate upon questions affecting the welfare of the country, and the whole country, was the earnest desire of all the members of the Convention.

The address and resolutions omit all offensive reference to Senator Seward and his friends in and

AND THE CONSTITUTION."

FLORIDA.-We mark at this juncture, with more With this feeling we have awaited the issue of the on Congressional election in Florida with peculiar inence for a dissolution of the Union to the passage to learn, by the last Florida papers, that Mr. Cavoted for the Boundary and Territorial Bills,) has 'execute the law as I find it at all hazards." carried the State by an increased majority over his former one-under the disadvantage, too, of being confined to his seat in Congress while his oppo nent was canvassing the Stae. We have no doub that his majority would have been further increased could he have met his alversary on the stump, We have no idea, however, that all who voted for Mr. BAIRD, the Democratic candidate, are disunionists; very far from it. Indeed, we learn by private letters that his supporters, to a great extent, disavowed the disunion sentiments of their candidate; and many Democrats who voted for him are known to be unwavering Union men. The disorganizers in Georgia were sanguine of the success of their cause in Florida, we are informed ; and the triumph of Mr. CABELL will be a damper to them and their unholy schemes.

The Hon. Solomon Foot, a sterling Whig, and formerly a leading member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, has been elected by the Legislature of that State a Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Phelps, whose term expires on the State in the Senate for twelve years, and with emiimpaired by bad health.

Districts they represent, are as follows: 5. Armistead Burt, 1. Daniel Wallace. 2. Jas. L. Orr, 6. William Aiken, 3. Jos. A. Woodward, (vice Mr. Holmes) 4. John McQueen. ' 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND The following are the official returns of the vote iven at the late election for Governor of Maryland, all the counties except Calvert, from which we

have only the reported majority:

Counties. (Alleghany Anne Arundel.	Clarke, (W.	1855	Majority	41
Baltimore city.	9019	11584	106.	
Baltimore coun	1099	9645	******	275
Calvert	·y	4040	147	72
Caroline	597	616	E Verrier	
Carroll	1664	1611	59	
Cecit	1472	1478		
Charles	605	446	150	
Dorchester	1275	923	359	
Frederick	3123	3196	DOD NO	
Harford	1478	1480	1.000	
Kent	654	547	107	
Montgomery	907.	818	89	
Prince George's	948	675	278	
Queen Anne's.	746	711	35.	
St. Mary's	724	447	277	
Somerset	1399	1045	354.	
Talbot	731	798		6
Washington	2820	2518	302	
Worcester	1454 .	1142	312.	
Processor of the Control of the Cont	34,389	36,033	2566	400

Georgia.-The Athens Banner publishes sundry letters from counties in Georgia assuring the editor of the strength of the Union cause. editor says: "It is no longer a matter of doubt that the people of the up-country of Georgia will sustain the adjustment by an overwhelming majority. The cause of the Union is literally sweeping every thing before it."

Onio Legislature.—The Ohio Statesman Soilers, total 72.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. CLAYTON .- Hon. Mr. Clayton has accepted the invitation of the Whigs dence of their high appreciation of his services in

The Hon. JAMES COOPER has been recently tendered the compliment of a public dinner by a number of his personal and political friends residing at etter, in which he took occasion to review the acon of Congress upon the Compromise question.

Indiana. The Constitutional Convention o this State assembled at Indianapolis on the 7th instant. Ggo, W. CARR was chosen President.

The Hon. JARED PERKINS (Whig) will contest the seat of George W. Morrison, (Democrat,) elected to fill the vacancy from New Hampshire in the present Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. WILSON.

The opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Johnstown, in Cambria county, on the 17th, was the occasion of a spirited celebration, and among

We cannot too warmly commend the above detrust that the mass meeting may soon be held, em- are found in any journal to many truths in so few trust that the mass meeting may soon be held, embracing within its patriotic purpose the good of all parties, drawing forth from their retirement even the Administration, that we doubt if there could be relative position and differences in the internal adthose upright and conservative citizens who do not found an intelligent man, not a mere trader in party habitually mingle in political discussions-members of every profession and of every class of

It is time for every patriot in the North to be up ly national and patriotic thatwe see it is extremely and doing, and to bethink himself of exerting whatever influence he may have in stilling the unfortureference to Senator Seward and his friends in and out of Congress, and in the main this spirit of forbearance and moderation distinguished nearly all the adjournment of Congress, on the Fugitive Slave Dearance and moderation adjourned between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, with three cheers for the nominees, three more for Millard Fillnors, and influential citizens of New York will be follow.

The address and reseator Seward and his friends in and ever influence he may have in stilling the unfortunate against its measures. It presents no its antigonists, for it consideration its antigonists, for it considers the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers to the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers to the adjournment of Congress, on the Fugitive Slave duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment; but these checks exhibit no uniformity and fines itself strictly to the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the consideration is carefully sought and the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers to the adjournment of Congress, and the points which are open to its antigonists, for it considers to complete the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not ment government of the proper discharge of its d three more for the Whig principles, and three and influential citizens of New York will be follow-more, which made the hall ring, for the "UNION ed by numerous others, and all will show what we ed by numerous others, and all will show, what we have never doubted, that at the proper time the good sense and patriotism of the North will indighan ordinary interest, the result of elections in the nantly frown upon the mischief, whose murmurings South, as they may be read as signs of the times, are beginning to sound in our ears hourse and

It is time to let those unruly and inconsiderate terest, because it is not only the extreme South- men who counsel resistance to the laws as flippantern State, but was the first to speak since the pas- ly as they might say, "Go, bite a cherry,' know sage of the "measures of adjustment;" where that they mistake the intelligence and temper of the Democratic candidate had avowed his prefer- their neighbors, and that right-judging men are disposed and determined to echo the language of the of the Compromise Bill, and where the state of firm and conscientious Judge Grier, in his noble public sentiment was more equivocal than in the declaration: "As true as God liveth, and my soul neighboring Southern States. We are now happy 'liveth, I will maintain the law, though I have to order every man who puts himself in armed op-BELL, the Whig and Union candidate, (who had 'position to its execution to be shot down. I will

AFRICAN STEAM LINES.

Britain of a project for the establishment of a addition, be regarded as corroborative of the justness of the position taken by the advocates of a mail steamer line between this country and Africa. We are by no means disposed to look invidiously on the enterprising spirit exhibited abroad for tively speaking, untouched. This spirit should Commissioner and his officers. have on us no other than a stimulating effect. Besides, for years, if not ages to come, the trade with South Carolina Election .- A Telegraph de- nent, nor to make plain how, with better knowledge steamers between this country and Africa was re- captured, placed in irons, a of the Colonization Society. On the intimate rela- case was going on when the mail left San Antonio. tion between the one and the other, it was supposed that a good part of the required success was dedestinies of Africa-should be so lightly affected country as well as Africa who shall do any thing to open the eyes of the colored race to the advantages of emigration to the fertile and, to them congenial shores of Africa.

> It has been stated by Telegraph that ex-Governor HENRY JOHNSON was elected to Congress from the New Orleans District, to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. CONRAD, now Secretary of War. We observe by the New Orleans papers that this report was erroneous. Judge Bullard, the regular Whig nominee, is elected. The name of Gov. Johnson was used by the opposition without his consent, he being absent at the North during the canvass.

SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER, the British Minis ter, accompanied by his Lady and a Secretary, arrived at Albany on Thursday last, on their way to visit Niagara Falls and Canada.

newspapers in different parts of the Union-em-Ohio Legislature.—The Ohio Statesman (Dem.) gives complete returns, from which it appears that the new Senate comprises 17 Whigs, 16 Democrats, and 3 Free-Soilers, total 36. And the House 32 White 22 Democratic and suppose the conservative the worst of the route from the United States to the equator. House 32 Whigs, 32 Democrats, and 8 Free- Vandals. A Recorder will record every thing but that with which its readers need to be best acquainted; a Sun will effectually make darkness visible, and any lesser light spend itself in exaggeratof Wilmington, Del., to a public dinner, as an evi- ing the form and character of all it touches. So much for names.

The French Academy of Science has appointed a con the name of cedran, has been introduced for the cure of hy- speaks far too modestly of his important undertaking." drophobia, and of diseases produced by action upon the ner-Harrisburg. He respectfully declined, in an able vous system. It is said to have the property of counterscting the poison of the rattlesnake and all other venomous reptiles.

respond with the Central Committee at Washington, and to in order to release them from captivity; but, after the mos select such articles as may be submitted by the citizens of JACON P. CHAPMAN, all of Indianapolis.

The Governors of fifteen States have made their selection of citizens for this important service.

More Arronautics.-Undismayed by the melancholy catastrophe that belell Lieut. Gale, the aeronauts in Paris continue to invent new modes of attracting spectators. Instead of Monsieur Poitevin ascending on horseback, it is Madame Poitevin who now performs that dangerous feat. There was an ascent on Friday from the Hippodrome, when that lady, dressed en Amazone, mounted her white mare, her husband

THE ADMINISTRATION.

character of the Administraton, and of the estima-tion in which it is held by he whole country, is from that independent and extellent paper the Alexandria Gazette. It is the dicate of a candid and ign of the leading merchants of New York, and well-informed judgment, and it is seldom that there politics, who would be wiling to dispute their cor-

> "The course of the Administration is so eminentmate business. We have an Administration that still looks for its peace to what is styled the Bala

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY PARTY.

Letters have been received at the Department of on the march from the coast to San Antonio, (about 130 miles,) the party had suffered very little from sickness; but three or four cases of fever occurred among the men, only one of which was severe, and that one convalescent. Although the party had suf-The entertainment by the Government of Great fered little from sickness, it had not, we are sorry to learn, escaped other disasters more distressing powerful line of steam vessels between that country than sickness. On the route one of the Texan and the African coast, ostensibly for the convey- teamsters belonging to the party, in a quarrel or ance of a monthly mail and the more effectual affray with a Mexican, owner of a rancho near checking of the slave traffic, is strong proof, we where the party were encamped for the night, drew think, of the value that the commerce between the his pistol and killed his adversary. The Texan two countries is capable of becoming. It may, in immediately surrendered himself, and he was placed in confinement by the Commissioner, Mr. BARTLETT, to be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial; but in the course of the night he eluded his guards, took possession of a good horse, and made his escape. Every thing that could be securing a closer connexion with a country, the done to manifest their sympathy and to console great mercantile wealth of which is yet, compara- and make amends to the family, was done by the A few days after this, another case of murder oc-

curred among the party, even more shocking than navy in February, 1814. Africa can admit of no very close competition, the above. A Texan teamster had for several days The promised vastness of this trade, whilst exclud- frequently insulted one of the men of the party-a ing all idea of monopoly, must continue to excite butcher from this city, named Tennant, a very third of March next. Mr. P. will have served his to new enterprise by its unlimited rewards. It is worthy man-and endeavored to draw him into unnecessary that we should exhibit statistics to a fight. Tennant at length said that if the other the Abolition of the Slave Trade, first introduced nent ability, although his usefulness has been much show how largely England has benefited by her would lay aside his weapons, he would give persevering though frequently interrupted commu- him a fair fight, and seconded his proposition by nication with the interior parts of that great conti- throwing his own knife away. The Texan instantly rushed on the defenceless man, plunged his patch from Columbia states that all the present and more ready means of access, mercantile risks bowie knife in him, and killed him on the spot. Be-Representative in Congress from South Carolina, will be lessened and mercantile profits enlarged. fore he could be seized, the murderer leaped on a except one, have been re-elected without opposi- It will be remembered that the Congressional com- horse and escaped into the neighboring chaparral, but tion would afford in the consummation of the plans authority. The preliminary examination of the

The letters are silent as to the time when the expedition would proceed on its route; but as by pendant. It is something singular that the colored the requirements of the treaty the surveying party race—those in reality most interested in the future must rendezvous at El Paso by the 4th of November, it could, we presume, remain but a short time by the evidences continually being presented in at San Antonio. At this place the Commissioner favor of colonization. He will do a service to this had been obliged to purchase ox teams for his wagons, the horses procured being inferior and unserviceable.

> BARON HUMBOLDT'S OPINION OF LIEUTENANT MAURY'S WIND AND CURRENT CHARTS.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of this celebrated philosopher to Dr. FLUGEL, our worthy Consul at Leigsic :

"To the excellent Lieutenant MAURY, the author of the beautiful Charts of Winds and Currents, which are so care fully and thoroughly executed, I request you, dearest Doctor, to convey the expression of my hearty thanks and hearty

"It is a great undertaking, alike important to the practice sailor and to the progress of meteorology in general. In this who have a taste for physical geography.

"In a similar way has my theory of isothermal lines (of The "Corsair" is the name of the paper last equal yearly temperature) become right fruitful since Dove seized in Paris. We have been struck by the has made known to us the isotherms of the single months, suitability of this name for a goodly number of especially on the continents. But since two-thirds of the etmosphere has a fluid basis, that is, rests upon the ocean, ployed in uttering sentiments at variance with Mauny's work is so much the more satisfactory and more every principle on which the good of society and important, as it embraces at the same time the currents of the good government may be supposed to depend.
Did not each one of these carry a false flag, the list would show up to admiration the Devil's cloven South Atlantic east and west of longitude 40°! How much foot, and fewer words be rendered necessary in will this part of meteorology gain when the log-books are

"The liberality with which the charts have been distri increases the expectations which we confidently entertain. "You see that I do not belong to the unthankful ones. The second copy which I owe to your kindness I have placed in worthy hands, those of Professor Dove, to whom me

"The Superintendent of the National Observatory, mo sion to ascertain the remedial powers of a drug which, under over, as I see from your letter before the last, (of 21st May,)

A story of the imprisonment of several American sailors by the Arabs on the west coast of Africa was put in circulation some time since, and at the time generally believed. Com STATE COMMITTEES ON THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. POWELL, of the United States ship John Adams, of the Afri-Governor WRIGHT has appointed a State Committee to cor- can squadron, recently endeavored to find their whereabouts, thorough search along the coast for a distance of more than Indiana. The committee consists of SARVEL MERRILL, thirty miles, Com. P. came to the conclusion that the entire JAMES BLAKE, CALVIN FLETCHER, JAMES SULGROVE, and story was without foundation. Portandic, the town where they were said to have been confined, is but a short distance from the French colony of Senegal, the inhabitants of which place knew nothing of the affair.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Governor BRIGGS tariff. has appointed, for the State of Massachusetts, a committee to the occasion of a spirited celebration, and among yet willing to meet their brethren where they had left them. The hearts of the delegates were full of noble impulses, and as one man they held out their hands to their Whig brethren every where. Some of the speeches were deeply impressive, and told with great power upon the immense audiences which co-operate with the Central Authority, consisting of the fol-

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The exposition of the modern working of the Law of Nations, now in course of preparation by Mr. Edward Everett, will no doubt prove generally acceptable, and serve many useful purposes. International Law has latterly been so completely International Law has latterly been so com-modified in the cancelling of arbitrary distir and exclusions, and by its extension beyond the ministration of these States, that we may suppose much need to exist for this exposition. The practical recognition of those rights and obligations, which serve as the foundation of International Law, are now much mere frequent and more complete International Law, however, equitable though i has already given proof that it means well—and it is daily showing that it does well. At long as it pursues this course, it deserves the approbation of the people, however much it may be sought to jealously is strong, and, if need be, will be cruel. be obstructed by the mere politicians of the day, A just estimate of the value of this Balance of Pow. who are forming combinations for selfish or party Governments, leagued by common interest, and the lesser States held in thraidom. The elementary principles of International Law, duly recognised would not only give to these latter their freedom Letters have been received at the Department of the Interior from the American party of the Mexican Boundary Commission, dated at San Antonio the 29th ultimo. The party reached that point on the 27th, generally in good health. Notwithstanding the extreme heat to which they were exposed on the march from the coast to San Antonio, (about the Europe the most ample pledges for the continuance of its peace. Public opinion is another check—a powerful but insufficient one. The same necessity by which Poland was blotted from the map of nations and Hungary permitted to be resulting to the continuance of its peace. Public opinion is another check—a powerful but insufficient one. The same necessity by which Poland was blotted from the map of nations and Hungary permitted to be resulting to the continuance of its peace. Public opinion is another check—a powerful but insufficient one. The same necessity by which Poland was blotted from the map of nations and Hungary permitted to be resulting to the continuance of its peace. Public opinion is another check—a powerful but insufficient one. The same necessity by which Poland was blotted from the map of nations and Hungary permitted to be resulting to the continuance of its peace. Public opinion is another check—a powerful but insufficient one. The same necessity by which Poland was blotted from the map of nations and Hungary permitted to be rethe new commercial importance which the Nica-raguan Canal will afford it, obtains a high political influence in the decisions of the European Cabinets, that the present artificial Balance of Power will be destroyed, the nations admitted to the enjoyment of nstitutions of their own choice, and Int Law be perfected, and its principles vindicated.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. - The full returns of the late election in Pennsylvania for members of the State Legislature show the following

This gives the Whigs a majority of one in the

Senate, and the Democrats seventeen in the House. The Congressional delegation stands ten Whigs o fourteen Locofocos. The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Commander EDMUND BYRNE, of the U. S. Navy,

which event occurred at his residence in Bristol

township on Thursday night last. He entered the FROM BRAZIL.-Advices from Para to September 17th state that the Senate of Brazil had passed six days in secret session, discussing the amendments made by the Chamber of Deputies to the project for into that Chamber as early as 1837, Finally they

were adopted, and the bill was passed and submit-

ted to the Emperor for his approval. The details of the bill we are not informed of. NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Democratic State Convention assembled at Concord on Thursday, and nominated Hon. JOHN ATWOOD, of New Boston, tion. Their names, placed in the order of the mittee to whom the question of establishing mail was instantly pursued by a mounted party, was unanimously, one of which deprecates sectional ferred, adverted in their report to the aid its adoptonio was delivered by Mr. BARTLETT to the civil approves of the course of the New Hampshire Democratic members of Congress at the late ses-

DISUNION MEETINGS IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn that the meeting in Natchez on Monday last was such as might have been expected—a failure. Gov. QUITMAN spoke to a gathering of about two hundred persons, three-fourths of whom were opposed to disunion. Gen. Felix Huston followed. T. Jones Stewart. Judge Smith, and other gentlemen who were announced in the Free Trader as expected to participate in the proceeding, were not present. When the loyal men of Natchez retired, there were but seventy-five persons left. It was deemed inexpedient to offer resolutions under such

circumstances. At the meeting in Yazoo city on the same day the resolutions proposed were voted down. Judges WILKINSON, BATTAILE, and BURRUSS were the speakers .- Mississippi Southron, 11th instant.

The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Providence (R. I.) has suspended payment, and its affairs have been placed in the hands of a receiver. The cashier, Mr. Albert W. Snow, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of seventy or eighty thousand dollars. He has been arrested and held

THE SLAVE CASE AT DETROIT .- The excitement which prevailed for seme days at Detroit, Michigan, in consequence of the arrest of a fugitive slave, has been abated by the purchase of the freedom of the slave for five hundred dollars. A letter dated at Detroit on the 15th instant says :

letter dated at Detroit on the 15th instant says:

"The subscription was headed by H. Ledyard, Esq., sonin-law of Gen. Cass, with \$50. Not a real noisy abolitionist,
we believe, subscribed a dollar. The negro was last night
released from custody, and was really unable what course to
decide on. He said he had always been treated in the kindest manner, and regretted that he had caused all this excitement. His owner, who is a brother of Hon. Mr. Rose, of
Geneva, we believe, paid all expenses, to the amount of about
\$200, pocketing the \$300 as the value of the negro, and left
for home. So the great insurrection has ended. This morning large numbers of negroes are crowding over to Sandwich,
Canada. We do not anticipate any further trouble, for fugitives will hereafter be cautious how they remain in town.
Marshal Knox is deserving of credit for the faithful manner in
which he has discharged his duties."

A NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL STEAMERS. -The merchants tween that port and Liverpool. The steamer City of Glasgow will leave Liverpool for Philadelphia in the first week of December, and contracts have been made for two new vessels to run in connexion with her; and the fourth will be purchased as soon as the balance of the stock is taken.

Several manufacturing establishments in Maryland have ecently been compelled to suspend or curtail their operations. The largest of the factories at the Union Works, Ellicott's Mills, has ceased running. The others run only half time. By this arrangement more than two hundred hands have been discharged. Very recently nearly one hundred were dismissed from the Patapaco Factory, which is running but half the machinery three-quarters of the time. The Savage Factory is running slow speed three-quarters time, at something like 25 per cent. reduction of wages. The Sykesville and Granite Factories, at Ellicott's Mills, are similarly situated. Thus, in one district, about six hundred persons have been thrown out of employ within a few weeks-all for want of a preper

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND .- On Tues-